Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

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FIFTH AVENUE THEATER. "OUT American Cousin."
OLYMPIC THEATER —Variety Performance.
TWESTY-THIND STREET OPERA HOUSE. Kelly & Leon's WALIACK'S THEATER .- "Mighty Dollar."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN .- Day time only: Centennial Loan Exhibition.

Glemore's Garden.- Concert.

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CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE produces such per-Was cured of chronic biliousness by HOLMAN'S AGUR AND LIVER PAD. Have recommended hundreds, out a failure. S. V. Curris, Middletown, Ob.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- The third part of " The Ring of the Niblung" was performed at Bayreuth amid great enthusiasm. = = The Servians are auxious for peace, but prefer war to the end to Turkish rule. ____ It is believed by the Government of Mexico that the insurrection is near its close.

DOMESTIC .- The South Carolina Democrats have nominated Gen. Wade Hampton for Governor. Speaker Kerr is failing fast. = Samuel F. Cary's letter of acceptance of the nomination for Vice-President by the Greenback men is published, = Gen. Crook is thought to have met and fought the Sioux. = The western railroad strike is ended. - Orders have been issued to Gen. Sherman to hold the spare troops of the army ready to be sent

South if necessary. CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Several persons were ar rested on suspicion of connection with the murder of the little girl at Hempstead. L. I., but no conclusive evidence was obtained. === At a meeting of the creditors of Max Stadler & Co., it was stated that the liabilities were \$611,315, and the assets \$565,166. ____ Alleged accomplices of Oschwald and Ryan, who are accused of the murder of the Newark policeman, were arrested. ____ At a meeting in this city of the manufacturers of sewing-silk and twist it was decided that prices must be advanced.

The Kings County Liberal Republicans elected delegates to Saratoga and warmly supported Hayes and Wheeler. Gold 11138, 11138, 11134. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close.

89910 cents. Stocks dull and higher, closing ragged. rain within 48 hours. = In this city yesterday | the convention. the day was sunny and warm; thermometer, 77°,

There is some slight confirmation of the rumors that Gen. Crook had successfully attacked the Sioux. Our correspondence shows how complete were the arrangements for a vigorous

From the first it was evident that the longshoremen's strike must end in failure, and the result will cause no surprise. It is much to be regretted that the loss cannot fall exclusively on the malcontents who advised the strike, instead of on their dapes, who are now out of employment.

In the local canvass in Brooklyn the Republicans have thus far the advantage of better leadership and more thorough organization than their opponents. If the wishes of a great majority of good citizens were consulted, both parties would clean off their old slates and put on new names.

The experience of the country under the divided rule of a Republican Senate and a Democratic House makes it a question of interest as to what the new Congress will be, after the Presidential campaign. With regard to the Senate a calculation is practicable; that body is likely to be Republican, though only by a small majority.

Our Philadelphia letter is adapted to the needs of visitors to the Exhibition who are in a hurry. There is a surprisingly large number of such visitors; busy men who cannot afford more than two or three days of holiday. This letter will show what can be done in sight-seeing during three days, and how to employ so short a time to the best ad-

We present this morning a list of the bills passed at the late session of Congress. This is the first complete list that could be made, since it was impracticable yesterday to determine correctly what had been and had not been done in the closing hours. It should be said, however, that there was less of hasty legislation and jobbery than is usual at the close of a session.

A prospect of numerous dismissals hangs as a heavy cloud over the clerks at Washington. There will be many pitiable cases where the whole subsistence of families will be cut off by these removals. While of course the first consideration should be that those who remain are they who are best fitted to render service, it may yet be hoped that the official ax will be guided by a kindly hand so that the blows may fall where they will cause the least hard-

Secretary Cameron's letter to Gen. Sherman undeniably smart, and the country will chuckle over the neat way in which the reso-Intions of the Democratic House about the

judicious will grieve! The effect of the letter of 1875. Besides the 25 who voted against it will be to revive at the South the dread of at the end, there were of those who had voted Federal interference with their elections, to at all on this question only 8 who had encomage among the negroes the hope of not voted for the repeal. Over two-thirds of having the troops officiously on their side, and, the Democrats were for repudiation from the in general, to foment mischief rather than to first; more than four-fifths were for repudiaavert it. It is a clever piece of work-too clever by half.

The country will breathe freer to-day. All doubt as to Gen. Samuel F. Cary's acceptance of the nomination for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Peter Cooper is dispelled by that statesman's manly and self-sacrificing would have preferred that Peter Cooper "should have stood alone upon the ticket to "represent our principles, and that his name "alone should be our battle-cry," But Cary does not shrink from duty. He expresses a willingness to step into any position where he can resist the efforts to "establish a moneyed 'despotism." And so the ticket is Cooper and Cary. The moneyed despotism may as well get ready to put up its shutters. Cary means business.

The decision in the Leland bankruptcy case shows that even the shrewdness of the late Mr. Stewart and his legal adviser was insufficient to obtain sound security from an embarrassed debtor. The mortgages given by the Lelands on personal property, as well as their transfers of real estate, are now pronounced invalid because they were then insolvent. The Bankruptey Court effects valuable service by doing away with the claims of favored creditors, which in former times used to swallow up estates. But on the other hand the fees and expenses of bankruptcy are apt to absorb a heavy share, so that after all there is little left to the smaller creditors under either

Ladies who meant to buy their dresses and ribbons while silks were cheap, but have postponed doing so, have lost their opportunity. Until a few months ago raw silk and silk goods of all descriptions, whether imported or of domestic manufacture, were cheaper than they had ever been before. Exactly why the silkworms of Italy, China, and Japan, and in fact all over the world, should simultaneously reduce their production, does not clearly appear; that they have done so, there is unfortunately no doubt. As a consequence the price of raw sitk has gone up enormously. In another column we give an account of the measures which our manufacturers are taking to meet the changed condition. Of course they cannot make goods at a loss, and are obliged at once to advance their prices without reference to the general depression of business.

Mr. Evarts has not refused the use of his name in the pending Scate canvass. The printed statements to that effect are without foundation. He certainly is not seeking office, but no one has any right to doubt that, if called upon at such a time as this, to accept the nomination of the party with which he has always been identified, for the Governorship of this State, he would obey the call, as he would discharge any other plain public duty. There seems growing reason to believe that he will be called upon. It is already perfectly evident that the nomination of Mr. Cornell would insure the State to Tilden, and there is reason to believe that Mr. Cornell's friends are thoroughly conscious of the fact. It is equally clear that the nomination of any such man as Mr. Andrew D. White in the Cornell interest, would be even more disastrous, since it would have all the weakness without any of the strength of Mr. Cornell's own candidacy. Judge Robertson and Gev. Woodford have many warm friends, but neither would be likely to contest the nomination at all with Mr. Evarts. For Gov. Morgan the movement is much more formidable, but the universal recognition of the fact that Mr. Evarts would be the strongest candi-THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observa- date, and that his candidacy is what the who surrendered the sons dear to them, who

THE MAIN ISSUE. The financial record of Congress is closed. Mr. Tilden and his friends may protest and argue until doomsday. The fact will remain that the Democratic party of 1876 is committed to repudiation. On that point the House has taken care to make a record which leaves no room for doubt. Mr. Tilden's friends at first resisted boldly. For a little while unprejudiced observers were encouraged to hope that, with such a leader, and such rare talent in organizing and directing forces, the hardmoney Democrats might gain the mastery in their party in Congress. It is a waste of time to consider what they might have done had they been determined to do anything. The record proxes that they seen lost hope, and their fidelity to their own convictions; that they began to bargain and compromise before the session was two months old; that they met a set of men who, with all their faults have shown remarkable persistency and conrage: that they surrendered more and more, week after week, until, at the end, the fierce shouts of repudiators proclaimed the complete victory of the Indiana faction, and the lonely protest of Mr. Hewitt only served to show that there was little room in the Democratic party for men who wished to preserve the public honor. There he stood, the Chairman of the Demoeratic Executive Committee, appealing to his party not to slaughter its candidate by an attempt to repudiate a solemn pledge of public faith. Of all the so-called hard-money Democrats of the West, only three dared to vote with him-less than one in ten. Of sixty-one Democrats from the South, only seven men, little more than one in nine, sustained him. His earnest appeal for public honor was supported by twenty-five Democrats, while ninety seven voted, and forty-two more were paired or otherwise committed to repudiation.

This final vote was by no means the only evidence of the position of that party. Five times before the attempt to repeal the Resumption act had been made. At the outset, the hard-money Democrats, though a minority, numbered over fifty, including the Speaker, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, a majority of the members of that committee and the one on Banking and Currency, and many of the ablest and most influential members. If reason could have prevailed, or sagacity for the success of party, these men would have gained and finally conquered. But they lost strength at every vote. Soon one of the ablest of them became so demoralized that he offered a compromise, fatal in point of principle, and fatal also in practical effect. For it told the repudiators that they could compel unconditional surrender if they only stood firm, and to the end they yielded not a hair's breadth. Not a man of them fell back. One after another the professed hard-money Democrats yielded. A careful examination of all the votes

tion at the end. These facts are of vital importance. They

prove that, within the Democratic party, the repudiators are irresistible. Men blame Gov. Tilden for yielding to their demand. As well blame the figure-head of a steamboat because it does not stand still when the wheels revolve. The Whig party once endured some letter published this morning. Gen. Cary individual freedom. The Republican party, notwithstanding the effort of some leaders, still tolerates freedom of action to some extent. But for fifty years the Democratic party has never tolerated independence. No man knows it better than Mr. Tilden himself, who has not to this day been forgiven for a single escape many years ago from Democratic, servitude. He is a strong man, as we have often insisted. But his party is stronger than any man. His culture and instincts would lead him to defend hard money and public bonor. But if he wants to be President by Democratic votes he is forced to accept as his own the opinion of the Democratic party. He has made his choice. The letter of acceptance was a surrender of all opposition to the repeal of the Resumption act. Mr. Tilden consents to be, and to the end must be, the mere figure-head of that machine | future. whose motive power is that spirit which sends Western and Southern Democrats to Congress, and whose aim is repudiation.

> GOV. TILDEN'S REBELLION RECORD. Of course a person of Gov. Tilden's large

experience expects that the course pursued by him during the Rebellion will now be publicly discussed. On Monday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Kasson called in question the loyalty of the Democratic candidate during those eventful days, and there was the usual dispute. There is nothing of startling novelty in the sum total of the matter. Gov. Tilden's position during the war was that of his party. He is really responsible for it so far as he assisted in molding it. We sum it up briefly when we say that be thought not without injuries; that he believed the course of the North to have been aggravating; that he did not approve of making emancipation a condition of peace; that he did not accept as wise the war measures of Mr. Lincoln's cession to be right and necessary. On the other the benefit of all the explanations which his friends have hastened to make, and some of which we have already published, premising that the record of the other candidate requires Tilden did probably, as Mr. Marble says that he did, "condemn the doctrines of hullification "and secession." He no doubt addressed a regiment setting out for the front, and attended keeping on good terms with his party. They were called Copperheads, and Mr. Marble knows why. But we do not attach the importance to Gov. Tilden's old heresies which they assume in the eyes of such partisans as Mr. Kasson. We do not think that the Governor himself cares much for them now; and we are more interested in knowing what are the views of reconstruction which he holds at present. There are better reasons why the people should not vote for him than the opinions which he entertained when the minds of men were greatly distracted, and it was easy to make a mistake. At the same time we can understand how those tions indicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with Democrats most dread, promises now to control remember all the anxieties, all the fearful exeven at this distant day, with some indignation, the logical coldness, the conservative from the field of his labors, and all this with doubts, the dispassionate and obstinate theories | an earnestness and at a length that would of gentlemen who figured as members of the old Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge. Citizens who were in carnest then are likely to be quite as much in chriest now. They do not remember the course of leading Democrats during the war with pleasure; and long memories will undoubtedly lose Gov. Tilden a good many votes. This may not be not consider it inappropriate if the subject is precisely just, but in politics we must take further discussed in print. things as we find them. Almost any old volunteer who left a limb in Virginia, or whose recollection of a Southern prison is lively still, would be more likely to vote for the other Governor. This might not be exactly charita-

ble, but it would be entirely natural. It is greatly to be regretted that the present anyass cannot be conducted without reference to old gradges and venerable disputes. There are living questions enough without too much investigation of the past. The finance problem labor question. The States lately in rebellion can never be restored to the status quo, but they may be made peaceful and prosperous members of the Federal Union by wise management. People, however, will be suspicious of the probable wisdom of a President who, during the Rebellion, sympathized to some extent with the belligerent slaveholders. This may be an unnecessary distrust, but as we said before it is perfectly natural. Voters will be guided by their memeries of the past. There is no reason why Gov. Tilden should not be at this moment an excellent Union man; but some men will ask if he still holds to his old opinions of State awkward under certain contingencies. It is a speech as that of Mr. Kasson. We are, with all our amiable professions, still anxious, and like burned children, we dread the fire. The terrible experiences of the nation have made it distrustful. This may be unfortunate, but not the less is it true.

THREE SPEECHES. Senator Sherman, Senator Morton and Representative Garfield have "opened the cam-"paign." It is no discredit to either of the Senators to say that the speech of Mr. Garfield was decidedly the best of the three, for it was a remarkably strong speech. Replying to Mr. Lamar, whose moderation and frank acceptance of the results of the war met hearty approval, Mr. Garfield asked two pertinent questions: Has the party to which Mr. things in the same spirit, and, if so, at what time? Upon these questions were grouped that Germany had reason to be ashamed of leading facts in the history of the Democratic party for sixteen years, with all Mr. Garfield's power of statement, patience of inquiry, and nations. He wrote a letter to the Berlin Nawealth of illustration. For the Republican party | tional Zeitung, a paper of small size but of

into a boomerang. And yet, Mr. Secretary, the or another, for the repudiation of the pledge been made at this session of Congress. Yet was a capital specimen of vigorous, fearless, have been satisfactory to all Republicans. It implied, from beginning to end, that the Republican party, being on the defensive, hoped to succeed because Democracy had not yet escaped from its record in Southern affairs. It was the speech of the captain of the rear guard. Unhappily, the Republican party, considered as a political organization, is and necessarily must be on the defensive, for the organization does not faithfully represent the progressive spirit of the majority of Republican.

Senator Morton's speech was one of the same kind, but less effective. Though he assails very powerfully the record of Mr. Tilden, Mr. Hendricks, and the Democrats generally, there is still the same difficulty. It is only the gallant charge of a rear guard, to gain time for an army on the detensive. These speeches do not exhibit the purpose of a great party, proud of its lofty aims, not content to win by reason of its past achievements, or the past failures of its foes, but pushing forward to new triumphs. If the Republican party ought to hold the country solely because it was in the right, and the Democratic party in the wrong, twelve years ago, these speeches were complete. But they hardly serve for those voters who wish to know which of the two parties will best serve the country with reference to the new questions of the present and

The brief abstract of Senator Sherman's speech indicates that he tried to meet these questions, how successfully only a full report can show. But it is unquestionably true that a large proportion of the Republican managers want to pursue the course outlined by Messrs. Morton and Sherman, and will try to follow their example. In that case, the Republicans will make a defensive fight. They will be pushed from point to point, will finally be overwhelmed by the fierce rush of the repudiators in October, and will probably get beaten in the end. The voters who will decide this contest are not partisans. Stirring appeals to zealous Republicans or "red-hot" Democrats are thrown away. If the submissive slaves of the two "machines" are to settle this business, the Democrats will succeed. Of the South partly in the right and mere slaves they have the larger number, and in the better discipline. Too many of the Republican voters have opinions of their own. The men who do not submissively follow either party will decide this contest, and they, caring nothing for either party excepting as a means Administration; and that he considered con- for the accomplishment of certain results, are apt to be repelled rather than hand, we are quite ready to give Gov. Tilden won, if a party relies mainly upon history and the misconduct of its foes. The Republican party will not win these thoughtful voters by evading any of the vital questions of the time. They may not vote against it, no such commentary of extenuation. Gov. but, if they are not satisfied, they are abundantly able to stay at home. Of that they have given proofs. Thus far the campaign is unusually dull and apathetic. If neither party succeeds in convincing the independent voters a presentation of colors to the 79th Highlanders. that it can be trusted, in respect to the cur-But Mr. Marble illuminates the matter wonder- rency and the civil service, the voting will be fally when he says that Gov. Tilden "disap- dull, and the Democratic tools will outnum-"proved of the scatteration military manage- her the Republican tools. What the Republiment and the inflation financial policy adopted | can party needs is a conscientious conviction, by the Administration." This was his way of a clearly defined, strongly held purpose, for which it is willing to fight to the death. Its accustomed leaders bring it no such inspiration, as yet.

RECALL OF THE GERMAN COMMISSIONER. The German Commissioners to the Exhibition gave a dinner on the Centennial grounds on Tuesday evening which had an importance other than as a social event, which brought together most of the officials, American and foreign, connected with the Fair. Instead of the usual genial flow of talk that comes after the dessert and quickens the digestion, the Commissioners entered upon what Congresswho risked their lives, who gave their money, men call personal explanations, and teld their

guests of the troubles within their organization, hibit, and of his near approaching departure have been quite out of place had it not been rect misapprehensions and give assurance that at a public dinner, talked about their relations to each other, to the Exhibition, and to their Government, the Commissioners will probably

Originally the German Commission was composed of three citizens of Philadelphia, German-born, but long resident there-Messrs. John D. Lankenan, (Gustavas Remak, and Charles H. Meyer-the latter being Consul of the Empire at that place. In cooperation with the home Commission in Germany, and with the very limited assistance afforded by the Imperial Government, these gentlemen went on and organized the exhibit as best they could. Its defects were many and serious in the eyes is pressing, and not less so is the correlative of intelligent Germans, and were apparent to people of other nationalities, but they could not justly be charged to the Commissioners, who could do no more than take the articles sent over and put them in place. If many of the best German industries were not represented, and if a great deal of room was occupied by cheap goods, exhibited through the agency of New-York importing houses, it was

not their fault. After the Fair opened, the Berlin Government began to realize its importance, and dispatched as members of the international jury a number of gentlemen of eminence in various branches of science and manufactures. Among them, and bearing a commission as Rights, and whether they might not prove President of the German jurors, came Prof. F. Reuleaux, Director of the Industrial School in this feeling which lends respectability to such Berlin, and a well-known writer on mechanics and industrial education. He was mortified at the appearance of the German Section, and no doubt communicated his dissatisfaction to his Government. The reply seems to have been in the shape of an appointment as Chief Commissioner. It was already June, the Exhibition had been opened a month, and it was of course impossible to do anything to improve the character of the German display. The Resident Commissioners had expected, and had even recommended, that a chief should be sent out from Berlin, and their relations with Prof. Reuleaux were of the most cordial description. Matters might have run on smoothly until the close of the Fair, but the Professor, a man of vigorous intellect and of very independent turn of mind, took it upon himself as a patriotic duty to enlighten his Lamar belongs accepted the new order of countrymen as to the defects of their representation here, and to tell them in plain words

the cheap and inferior goods she had sent to

compete with the finest fabrics of other

about the authorship, for he signed his name in full. In this letter he told the German people more unpalatable truths than they had heard for a long time. Their manufactures, he said, were lacking in taste and in evidences of progress, and were apparently made upon the principle of cheap and shabby. He even went so far as to satirize the ridiculous mania of effusive patriotism that multiplies representatives of the Emperor, Bismarck, and Von Moltke in every possible material, from bronze and marble to soap and tallow. The storm that this letter has raised is incomprehensible to people who do not know what a colossal and over-sensitive national egotism has grown up in Germany since the French war. The conceited Prussian bureaucracy was aghast, the manufacturers of shoddy goods of all kinds were enraged, and every shallow-pated Germanomaniac from the Baltic to the Rhine, whose idea of patriotism was to boast of the military glory of the Empire and to bawl the Wacht am Rhein, was rampant. The excitement spread to the German citizens of this country. Most of them, to their credit be it said, recognized the justice of the Commissioner's strictures, and with their own bitter disappointment at the poverty of the Fatherland's display fresh in mind, were glad to see their opinions so forcibly expressed from such a distinguished and weighty source. Not so the importers of German goods. Their anger knew no bounds. They even witted the Commissioner with his French name, and accused him of French sympathies, which is among Germans the worst thing that can be said of a fellow-countryman. The little letter in a little newspaper scarcely a fourth as large as The Tribune, grew in a few weeks to be a matter not only of national but of international importance. It was reprinted in London as a gratifying evidence of the continued inferiority of German manufactures, and the French journals fairly gloated over it. The Berlin Government probably had the sense to see that the Commissioner had told the unvarnished truth and told it, too, from a pure, patriotic motive, but he had committed an official indiscretion, and now the

opinion that will demand excellence before cheapness. He takes with him, too, the respect and admiration of the American people, who like a man that has the courage of his opinions and tells the truth boldly without counting the cost. HOW NOT TO DO IT. When enemies threaten With musket or fist, The way to resist them Is-not to resist. Sound Copperhead doctrine! And so they assume The way to resumption

Is-not to resume.

The way to elect them

Is-not to elect.

As Hendricks and Tilden

These doctrines affect,

news comes that he has been recalled. The

dinner in Fairmount Park was a farewell

dinner. Prof. Reuleaux turns over his au-

therity to the old Resident Commission, and

goes back to Berlin to face the clamor he has

raised. That he will be in any way disgraced,

nobody believes. On the contrary, he will

probably be patted on the back officially and

have an extra bit of ribbon stuck in his button-

hole. None the less, however, must his removal

be taken as the result of his outspoken

criticisms. He will have the consolation of

knowing that he has done his country a great

service, for the agitation which his letter has

evoked will, there can be little doubt, result

in an effort to improve the quality of German

goods by stimulating the growth of a public

Edwin Booth wishes to take the name of "Booth's Theater" away from that establishment. He thinks the name is his own, and he thinks the use of it, at that place, is burtful to his business, whenever he is acting in New-York, and that it may, under some possible circumstances, be hurtful to his reputation. He reasons that, when he acts in this city, nersons make the posing that he may be found at the theater which bears his name; and he believes that this mistake is injurious. He believes it possible that entertainments such as he does not and could not approve for the evident desire of the speakers to cor- might be offered in "Booth's Theater," and that he neight be identified with them, and held responsible barmony reigned among them. Having thus, for them, by the multitude. He does not, in short, wish to have his name associated with a theater in which he no longer owns any interest, and over which he exercises no control As the establishment has changed hands, he thinks it ought to change names,-leaving to him the use of his own, and not in any way depending on it or seeking to profit by it. Hickory-faced men of business may, perhaps, think that Mr. Booth takes a sentineutal view of the subject. There are many persons, owever-friends of the drama and respecters of character-who will, we doubt not, sympathize with Mr. Booth in his feelings and actions touching this matter. In a statement on the subject that appeared in this journal yesterday there was one error which ought to corrected. Booth's Theater was not, as therein stated, "built for Edwin Booth through the exertions of several friends." It was built by Edwin Booth, through his own exertions, and largely at his own expense, and-according to is own express allegation-all that he owes to certain friends in the matter is the major part of his financial disasters.

> The session of Congress which was adjourned on Tuesday was one of the longest on record. A Democratic majority in the House, the first for sixteen years, has met the responsibilities of power and exhibited its capacity for legislation and in a measure for conducting the Government. It goes now to the centry with an appeal to be restored to full confidence and intrusted with complete control. The Presidential canvass, which has so far lagged, waiting for the final making up of the case to be subnitted to the people, will now take a fresh impetus, and we shall have the whole argument on both sides hurled at us from the press and reiterated from the stump. The achievements of the majority in the House in reducing expenses and cutting down appropriations will be the main feature of the Democratic argument, and the Republicans will answer with refutation and denial of the claim of retrenchment, and an aggressive fight upon the Southern question, the financial issue, and the general unfitness exhibited by the Democratic House, Meantime, before the noise breaks out and the confusion begins, quiet people may take occasion to express their gratification at the fact that the first session of the XLIVth Congress has come to an end, and there is a temporary cessation of the abundant "You lies" and "You're anothers," with which the proceedings of this remarkable body of legislators have been so constantly embellished. The country witnesses with satisfaction the return of these gentlemen to their constituents, and contemplates with regret the probability of their reassembling. Pindar says that water is a good drink, but there

are prejudices in favor of taking it in an unadulterated state. Growlers who are coughing at our own Croton may find it consoling to learn that in Philalelphia the Fairmount water is considered just now to be foul-the Schuylkill bad enough to kill a whole school. In Boston, some years ago, the Cochituate was found to contain a very rare and curious insect, but the Bostonians were rather proud of it-no other city, they said, could boast of such right of free suffrage at the South are turned shows that 139 Democrats voted, at one time it was decidedly the strongest speech that has large circulation and influence, which interesting animalcule. Philadelphia one to be

sure that the story of her bad water is not a strong invention of the Centennial beer sellers. Would they like to have their feaming fluids analyzed?

The Queen of England, in her speech to Parlia ment, has definitely announced her assumption of the title of Empress of India. This addition to the style of the crown, she is careful to say, is made "as regards India," and she connects the announcement with an expression of her solicitude for the welfare of her people of the Eastern Empire. As to England, she is still Queen, and the new title is hardly likely to be much used except in official documents.

There is a place in New-York which might profit by the example of the shrewd Republicans in the old Wilmot District in Pennsylvania, who are drafting ex-Speaker Grow again into the public service, Chantauqua County has no possible way of exerting so much influence in the national councils just now, as by sending Gov. Fenton back to the House. Why not do it ?

PERSONAL.

Mr. Irving will start on a three months' theatrical tour in England early in September. He will that the day first at Manchester. Prof. Huxley will visit Prof. Gray of Harvard College this week. He will also stop at Newport as the guest of Prof. Agassiz.

The copy of Beaumont and Fletcher which "Specimens of Early English Dramatic Poets," was sold in London a few days ago. It was printed in 1679, and has markings of the extracts and manuscript corrections in Lamb's handwriting. It was purchased for the British Museum Charles Lamb used in making his selections for the

Madame Nilsson has received a souvenir in the form of a silver inkstand from the Committee of Management of the Loudon Hospital, for which she gave a concert recently. It bears the following inscription: Presented to Madame Christine Nilsson-Rouzand by the Committee of Management of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, W., as a mark of apprecia-tion and gratitude for her kind services on May 24, 1876, by means of which a sum of 85,080 was raised toward the building fund of that institution." Mr. Tennyson will now conclude, without

doubt, that his life has been a failure. Had he taken to comic song writing instead of to composing poetry, he might have achieved some measure of success, and have been enrolled among the "self-made men of our time." A music publisher testified in a copyright case in London A music publisher tessined in a copyright case in London recently that 90,000 copies find been sold of the song. "Slap, bang! Here we are again!" and that the capyright of one popular comic song is frequently worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The London Echo adds: "Two things are required for the successful writing of a comic song that shall be popular in this highly civilized age—the negation of common sense, and a superhuman attainment of folly."

Mr. Moody preached in Greenfield, Mass., on Tuesday to a large audience. He related the following incident in his own life: "My father died when I was four years old, and I soon came here to Greenfield to live. I never have felt so lonely in my life as I did the live. I never have felt so lonely in my life as I did the
first time I came here, leaving home and mother 13 miles
away. My brother, a little older, who came here before
me, was walking in the street with me, and saidenly cried
out. There is the man who gives every new bey a cent.
He was a tail old gentleman with gray hair, and my heart
beat very fast as I thought he was going to pass me by
unnotized; but, just as he had come close to me he said,
'Why, here is a new boy!' Yes,' said my brother,
straightening up, a little fearful I should lose the penny
If he did not put in a word, 'he came to-day.' And the
old man rested his hand on my head and gave me a blessling. It is with me yet, though i have no idea what became of the bran-new penny that went with it."

President Grayat sent the following letter to

President Grant sent the following letter to Birmingham, England, Town Council, in reply to an address sent him by that body : "I have received the address which, under date the 12th of last month, you have been pleased to communicate congratulating me and the nation of which I am Chief Magistrate on the elebration of the first centennary of the independence of this country. I thank you for the sympathies which of this country. Pthank you for the sympathies which you express for our trials, and for your joy in our presperity. As one of the main purposes of the international Exhibition to which you advert was to enable its visitors to compare the various productions of mankind, there is reason to hope that that comparison will tend to promote commercial intercourse and to strengthen friendly relations. The reception given by me to your countrymen, to which you refer, was due to their personal characters and to their enhances in their callings at home. Acknowledging, however, the strength of those ties of kindred and interest which connect the United States and Great Britain, if cordially hope that these may be improved in every needful way as an example of righteousness, peace, and goodwil to all other nations."

Mr. Geovege Cruikshank has had the rare

Mr. George Cruikshank has had the rare pleasure of arranging his works in the gallery of the Westminster Aquarium at London, the directors having recently purchased the entire collection.- Among them s the original of the bank note which is said to have led to the stopping of executions for forging one pound notes. The story is told in this way: "Mr. Cruikshank notes. The story is tool in this way; are crussaans was passing the Old Bailey, and saw several persons hanging, of whom two were women, who, he found, were hanged for forging a one-pound note. He at one drew a sketch representing a promissory note, signed 'J. Ketch,' with ghastly accessories of fetters, hatter, and gibbet, act the Britannia, with skulls and cross-bones border. It was sold by Hone on Ludgate-hill, and such a crowd surrounded the shop that the Lord Mayor ordered the street to be cleared. Such was the demand for it that the street to be charted. Such was the demand for it that Cruikshauk had to sit up all night to engrave a second plate. Hone cleared \$3,500, and Cruikshauk says, 'I had the satisfaction of knowing that no man or woman was ever hanged after this for passing one-pound forged notes.'

POLITICAL NOTES.

The backwoodsman's funeral oration over the body of an obstreperous and quarrelsome neighbor seems to fit the late Session: "Well, it's a nice, quiet corpse,

Ex-Secretary Jacob D. Cox has consented to accept the Republican nomination for Congress in the Telede District He is confident of Gov. Hayes's success, and does not think there will be much greenback defec-Senator Newton Booth is said to have de-

cided to take the stump for Hayes and Wheeler in California. If the report is true, that State might as well be transferred from the Democratic to the Republican clumn, for Mr. Booth's influence has been enough to ecide the question more than once. Congressman Payne of the Cleveland Dis-

trict in Onto is said to have declined a renomination Perhaps he does not care to go back since the soft-money nen who opposed him so bitterly in 1874 have been concerted to his support by his action in securing the vote or the repeal of the Resumption net.

The minds of the Democratic editors may not be especially great, but the manner in which they all run in the same channel is certainly marvelous. Innumerable paragraphs and entire editorial articles appear simultaneously in papers in all parts of the country, worded precisely altke in alleases, and showing that they re the product of the same brilliant mind or of a series i brilliant minds acting in concert. It shows how har-ionious the Democratic party has become.

The Democratic heart in Connecticut has been delighted by the "coming out" of Col. Augustus H. Fenn for Tilden. Col. Fenn lost an arm in the war, and was the Republican candidate for Secretary of Sinte in 1875. The Hartford Times seems to be entirely upset by the accession, for it shouts: "Just wait and hear what a gun Connecticut will fire on the 7th of November! It will wake the echoes from Maine to the Lo canebrakes, though ours is a small State." A would remark out West: "Keep your shirt on, nei,

Congressman Watterson rises in The Courierournal to say : " As will be seen by reference to quite a there are good and ill omens as to the recently-elected Congressman for the Louisville District, coupled with some salutary moral advice. In the mean time it is the opinion of those who have fair means of knowing that subject of these comments will not march down to the footlights or fire off any horse-pistols whatseever, but that he will try to do his share of the routine work, and may be able to resist the blandishments of the capi-tal in which he was born and passed the greater part of his life."

Gen. Cary must be in high feather. He has one to Michigan and has been received in state as a great man. That is what the soul of Samuel yearns for. He stopped in Detroit on Monday, and a deluded correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer gives this stirring account of what happened: "This evening Gen. Cary was escorted by a band to the Campus Martius. where he made a powerful and telling speech, holding a vast audience in breathless silence for over two hours. He made a profound impression, and was long delayed on his way from the stand by the greetings of the people of all classes save one. The cause of financial reform moves on, and the truth must ultimately prevail." Uncle Jimmy Blue Jeans Williams has ar-

rived in Indiana, and has already received several evations. At one of them he closed a glowing speech with this fervid mixture of love and economy: "I thank the handsome young ladies of the Glee Club for their charming music, and if I was not such an an old man I would feel like making love to them. In conclusion, permit we to say the only safety for this country depends upon strict economy in the administration of public affairs. Our rulers must economize and quit this stylish and terrible extravagance, or we are a ruined people." The gorgeous apparel of the "handsome young ladies" probably put the idea of "stylish extravagance" into Uncle Juamy's bond.

This a fat season for the "floating voter."